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BRITISH STAND ON SANCTIONS Opposed To Any Consideration "For A Long Time"

COMMENT

General Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the Atlantic Pact Army, has completed his survey of Western European defences and has reported in optimistic terms on Europe's desire to resist aggression.

It is to be hoped that the American people are also told of what he himself has accomplished. In every country that he has visited—including Britain—he has impressed on the government the urgent need for immediate action to ensure a stronger shield for Europe's defence. Yet he has done this without behaving like a pro-consul.

When he returns to Europe, General Eisenhower will have to formalise the arrangements he has made informally in the past few weeks. There is a danger that the treaty organisation may become split up not only between the twelve member States but between its own branches—political, economic and military. It is of the first importance to see that there is a proper chain of authority linking the three-power standing group in Washington, the deputies' committee in London and General Eisenhower's headquarters.

General Eisenhower indicates that the impressions he obtained on his tour were favourable, and hopes that his mission has increased the chances for world peace and security.

The impressions the General has himself made are reflected in the enthusiastic comment that has followed his visit. Perhaps the most noteworthy aspect of his tour was the effect he created on the group of German Ministers and other high functionaries whom he met; it is clear that the natural antipathy to the Supreme Commander of the Allied forces of six years ago was largely dispelled by General Eisenhower's plain sincerity and his extraordinary capacity for saying exactly the right thing.

The General's report is an impressive document in which it has been shown that his European tour has been no mere demonstration but a strictly practical operation.

Urges Concentration On Bid For Settlement

Lake Success, Feb. 1.

Britain told the United Nations today that the General Assembly should not consider sanctions against Communist China "for a long time."

British chief delegate to the world organisation, Sir Gladwyn Jebb made this declaration as the 60-nation Assembly sped toward the final vote on branding Communist China as an aggressor, without a full debate.

Sir Gladwyn said: "Now that we have established our moral position beyond doubt... by branding the Chinese People's Government for engaging in aggression, the most important thing is for us to concentrate on the problem of a peaceful settlement rather than on the question of potential sanctions."

Earlier, the General Assembly had agreed to proceed directly to vote on the resolution without holding a full-scale debate.

The United States resolution indicting the Chinese Reds, approved by 44 to seven votes in the Assembly's Political Committee on Tuesday night, reached the floor after seven weeks of heavy argument in the subsidiary group.

It finds the Peking government guilty of having "engaged in aggression" and sets up two committees:

(1) A 14-nation group that will consider further steps to be taken against Mao Tse-tung's regime, and

(2) A three-man Good Offices committee which will hold itself in readiness for further peace negotiations.

The support of Britain and other nations was won through the amendment providing that if the Good Offices Committee reports progress, the Collective Measures group will defer.

Under the Assembly rules, unless one-third of those present and voting demand a debate, a committee's report can be adopted without debate. Today, the five members of the Soviet bloc voted for a debate, and 32 opposed further argument.

The Assembly voted on the resolution in separate parts. First it voted on the paragraph pertaining to sanctions. On a show of hands it was adopted 43 to seven, with eight abstentions. Then the rest of the resolution was approved by hand vote 44 to seven, with seven abstentions. Finally a roll call vote was taken on the whole measure for final approval.

RUSSIAN CHARGE

Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin (Russia) charged that the resolution before the Assembly was directed towards a further extension of United States aggression in Korea and against the Chinese People's Republic.

The resolution had been passed in the Committee "as the result of crude and open pressure, blackmail and threats of the United States directed against those countries which intended to support the resolution of the 12 Powers."

"As a result of that pressure those countries economically dependent on the United States were compelled rapidly to submit to American pressure," Mr. Tsarapkin declared.

Sir Gladwyn Jebb declared that Britain attached "great im-

portance" to the programme outlined informally to the Political Committee last week by the Canadian External Affairs Minister, Mr. Lester Pearson. One provision of the programme was to call a seven-nation conference, with Peking included, whose first business would be to arrange a Korean cease-fire.—United Press.

Formosa To Come Up

Lake Success, Feb. 1.

The United Nations' Political Committee, the only Assembly group that did not complete its work before Christmas, was summoned to meet on Friday afternoon to take up three agenda items that were side-tracked while the problem of Chinese intervention in Korea was being thrashed out. They include:

1. Russia's charge of U.S. aggression against China.

2. The future status of the Nationalist-held island of Formosa—an item introduced last autumn by the United States.

3. The Russian-sponsored Chinese Communist complaint against the bombing of Manchuria by American planes.—United Press.

Tory Censure Motion Defeated In House

London, Feb. 1.

The Labour Government defeated today a Conservative motion of censure over the coal crisis.

The vote in the Parliament was 300 for the government and 289 against. Nine Liberal party members abstained.

British domestic coal is to go up in price this month.

The Fuel Minister, Mr. Philip Noel Baker, made the announcement as the Labour Government was fighting a challenge from the Conservatives on its coal policy and the fuel crisis.

The increase of four shillings and two pence a ton will take effect from Monday for all purposes except household coal. The price for that will be raised a week later.

The price of coke is being increased six shillings and three pence a ton.

Mr. Noel Baker also announced that because of the coal crisis industrial firms would only get 85 percent of their coal allocation.

This would help to check the "dangerously rapid" fall in the coal stocks of the electricity power stations.

Some factories with low stocks might be forced to close down until fresh supplies became available, he said.

ARMY RELEASES

The Minister added that the Government had decided to release from the Forces miners who wished to volunteer to return to coal mines.

Another measure to increase supplies is a decision to continue open-cast mining (digging coal just under the surface) for five years. It is hoped that this would bring in 50,000,000 tons.

DAKOTA CRASHES IN BLIZZARD

Reykjavik, Iceland, Feb. 1.

Aircraft, skiers and mountaineers combined in a great search today for a Douglas Dakota with 20 Icelanders aboard, which crashed near Reykjavik late last night.

There were no details of the casualties. The plane was zooming in to land on a local flight from Westmans Islands to Reykjavik.

At the time that it was due to land at Reykjavik a fierce blizzard was blowing. All the passengers were from Reykjavik or the Westmans, a small group of islands about 80 miles south of the capital.

Among those aboard were two women—one a stewardess and the other a mother with a five-months' old baby.

The plane should have reached Reykjavik at 5.14 p.m. GMT yesterday. In a last radio message to the airport the pilot said that he was coming in to land and added that he was having difficulty in hearing the control tower because of radio interference.

European Shot By Accident

A European prison officer, Mr. Venables, was slightly wounded in Stanley Gaol at seven o'clock this morning as the result of a shooting accident.

The warders were being paraded for escort duty when one of the Chinese warders stumbled, his revolver fell from his holster to the ground, and discharged a bullet.

Prison Officer Venables received a wound in the ribs, but it is not thought to be serious.

TYPHUS EPIDEMIC HITS REDS IN KOREA

Washington, Feb. 1.

A typhus epidemic has hit Chinese Communist troops in Korea and "materially reduced their fighting capabilities," an Army spokesman said today.

The spokesman said the epidemic started three weeks ago, already has caused "several thousand" deaths among Red soldiers, and has shown no signs of abating. He described the epidemic as being of "serious proportions."

There had been no case of typhus among American or other United Nations soldiers in Korea. All had been inoculated.

As for the Red soldiers, the spokesman did not think they were inoculated. Their poorer sanitary conditions and medical facilities are conducive to spreading this disease, for which there is no known cure.

The outbreak of typhus among Communist soldiers has resulted in a change in the United Nations operations, particularly on the east flank. He indicated the typhus epidemic was partially responsible for the current United Nations offensive in Korea.—United Press.

STOP PRESS

FOURTH TEST OPENS

Australia won the toss and decided to bat.

There was a sensational start, Archer being out from Bedser's third ball, caught by Compton.

At the end of ten minutes, the score was 8 runs for one wicket, Morris being 7 not out, the other run being an extra.

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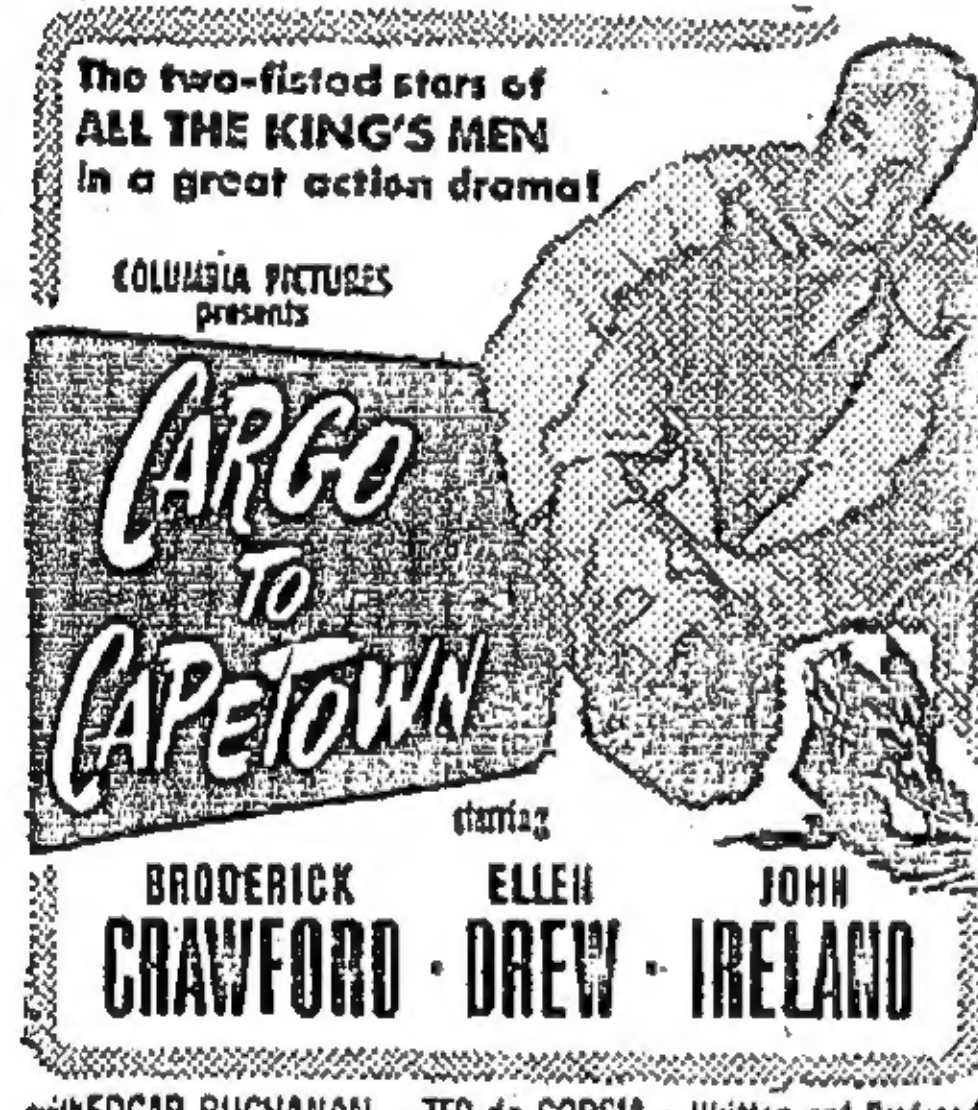
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HARD GOING—Even during the heaviest fighting in Korea, soldiers have to take time out to keep warm. Here two American privates are gathering firewood to take back to members of their unit during a lull in the battle.

EXTRAORDINARY AFFAIR: 12,000-MILE HITCHHIKE TO VOLUNTEER IN KOREA

Western front in Korea, Feb. 1.

A 26-year-old American civilian today walked into a muddy frontline command post of a famous American regiment on the Korean western front after a 12,000-mile road, rail and air journey from New York to "clear my name of the taint of Communism."

Officers of the 27th Regimental Combat Team of the 25th Division were flabbergasted when he strolled into their command post and asked: "Which of you is the Commanding Officer?"

He was William Jesse Newton, of Los Angeles.

Newton recalled the sensational case of August last year when he landed his small seaplane alongside the Polish liner Batory 80 miles off Long Island, New York, was picked up, taken to England, and arrested by agents of the United States Federal Bureau of Investigation on his arrival at Southampton.

"Though the United States Government's case against me was never continued, everybody said I was a Communist," he declared.

"So when I was released from custody in New York last December I decided to kill a few Communists fast to prove to people how much I like them."

Newton, a slightly built, wiry young man, arrived at the command post clad only in a G.I. shirt and trousers which he said he had begged off an American soldier in Japan.

His only luggage was a towel and shaving gear.

Newton said that he left New York in December and hitchhiked his way across the United States to San Francisco, where he signed on as a quartermaster on a Navy transport.

JUMPED SHIP

He said he "jumped" the ship at Yokohama. "I left all my clothes on board so that they would think that I had missed the ship rather than deserted," he said.

From Japan Newton hitchhiked to Pusan in a United States Air Force transport plane and made his way to the Eighth Army Headquarters by truck and jeep.

Reporting in at the Eighth Army Headquarters, he formal-

ly applied to be assigned to the 27th Regimental Combat team "because of their fighting record."

He said: "I knew that if I could get assigned to them I would have a chance to shoot a few Communists and clear my name."

But official channels at the Eighth Army Headquarters moved too slowly for a man who had hitchhiked half the way around the world to kill Communists, and he decided to make his own way to the front and apply personally to Colonel John F. Michaelis, the Commander of the Regiment.

COLONEL PUZZLED

Newton stood before Colonel Michaelis today and made his application. The Commander eyed him and said: "We always like to have a good fighting soldier. But this is so extraordinary that we do not know how to go about it."

While Michaelis and his fellow officers settled down to puzzle out what to do with their "guest," Newton himself reported to the regimental quartermaster for the immediate issue of warmer clothing, lined up for chow and prepared to sleep the night with the Regiment.—Reuter.

Stikker Fails

The Hague, Feb. 1.

The former Foreign Minister, Mr. Dirk Stikker, informed Queen Juliana today that he had failed to form a Cabinet to end Holland's eight-day governmental crisis. Informed sources said Mr. Stikker, a member of the Freedom and Democracy Party, failed because the Social-

Eisenhower And Adenauer Agree

Bonn, Feb. 1.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer, the West German Federal Chancellor, tonight expressed his complete agreement with General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the North Atlantic Supreme Commander's, statement on Germany in his report to the United States Senate today.

Dr. Adenauer said: "I agree with everything that General Eisenhower has said with regard to Germany."

General Eisenhower's report was brought to Dr. Adenauer during a press reception at the Chancellery.—Reuter.

Cure For Peptic Ulcers Found

Detroit, Feb. 1.

A drug for the treatment of peptic ulcers, the nation's 10th most fatal disease, was announced today by Parke Davis & Company.

The firm said the drug—an extract from the urine of pregnant women—promises "relief and ultimate freedom" from peptic ulcers. The drug can be obtained only by doctor's prescription.

According to Parke Davis, the use of the drug "causes healing and disappearance of peptic ulcers in a matter of weeks." In addition, the company said, "Study after study has failed to reveal any undesirable side effects." In Chicago, the American Medical Association said it has not yet received its report on the drug.—United Press.

ists opposed his plan for forming a Cabinet of "strong men" and the Catholics opposed his plan as too liberal.—United Press.

FIERCE HAND TO HAND FIGHTING

First Major Counter-Blow By Reds For A Week

Battle Rages From Dawn To Afternoon

Tokyo, Feb. 1.

Fierce hand-to-hand fighting raged in West Korea today as General MacArthur's United Nations troops resisted the first major Communist counter-blow since the United Nations' "limited offensive" began a week ago.

An estimated two regiments of Chinese Communists and North Koreans mounted the counter-attack north of Ichon, 30 miles south-east of Seoul, the former South Korean capital. From dawn to afternoon a battle raged savagely.

An Eighth Army communique said that bad weather hampered close air support during the first hours of the counter-attack. But on the ground a joint American-French force broke the first wave of the assault by the Communists, who came out of hiding. Then the Communists threatened to encircle them.

Due east and a few miles northwest of Suwon an unknown number of Communist opened small arms fire on Turkish troops soon after midday, the Eighth Army reported.

But elsewhere on the western front group troops fought their way slowly forward behind a stunning air and artillery bombardment.

Some Communists defended their intricate foxhole and trench systems to the bitter end.

On the eastern central front warplanes attacked Communists who had dug in on the ridges and in villages four to eight miles north of Pyongchang, which is 25 miles east of Wonju.

Little or no contact was reported on the eastern front.

Today's counter-attack north of Ichon reminded observers here of the Communist tactics which ended General MacArthur's Chongchon offensive before Christmas.

Then the Communists smashed the United Nations' right flank and rolled the whole force down to Pyongyang, the North Korean capital, but this time it was stated, the situation appeared well under control.

AIR ACTION

General George E. Stratemeyer, the Commander of the Far East Air Force, reported today that in the fortnight to the end of January, United Nations warplanes had launched "the most massive and sustained air attack of the Korean conflict."

More than 10,000 flights had "further crippled the already battered Communist communications system in North Korea" and given close support to the ground troops.

The Communist "concern" over the air blows to their lifelines was "reflected in their will-

ingness to venture air to air combat with the United Nations fighters hammering at the bridge complex of North-Western Korea," General Stratemeyer added.

A summary issued by the Air Force Headquarters in Korea said that fighters and light bombers flew more than 14,000 sorties in January. It claimed more than 19,000 Communists killed or wounded.

Following recent criticisms about "over-accurate" claims, the Air Force added: "This figure represents only those casualties actually observed by pilots. In the past these claims have proved to be much lower than the actual number of casualties inflicted."

The summary claimed more than 1,300 vehicles and 11 tanks destroyed or damaged.—Reuter.

Another Red Defects

Benvento, Feb. 1.

The embarrassed Italian Communist Party admitted its third "Tito" defection in less than a week today with the charge that Umberto Musco of the local Communist Federation was a "traitor."

A Party communique concentrated on pointing out how Musco allegedly "sold out" by unbecoming "personal comportment" and "lack of principles." According to local sources, Musco allied himself with Valdo Magnani and Aldo Cucchi, Communist deputies who broke with the Party on the issue of nationalism.—United Press.

Cafe Incident

Saigon, Feb. 1.

Several people were injured today by a grenade thrown at a cafe here.—Reuter.

U.N. Will Not Cross The 38th Parallel: Washington Report

Washington, Feb. 1.

A high official said today that United Nations forces in Korea now on the offensive against the Communists will not cross the 38th parallel, which formerly divided the southern Republic from the Red-held northern territory.

This official told a reporter that the Joint Chiefs of Staff, of which General Omar Bradley is the chairman, have told Lieut-General Matthew Ridgway to retake Seoul and all ground up to the parallel.

The reasoning behind the American decision, taken at a secret meeting of the National Security Council, is:

1. The United Nations and the United States cannot salvage their political "face" without at least regaining control of territory formerly held by the southern Republic which was created by the Organisation.
2. But the United States which has major forces in Korea cannot afford to let the war on that peninsula drain away material and manpower which would be necessary for a drive to the Manchurian border.

3. The chance of negotiation with the Chinese Communists will become better over a period of time when they find themselves unable to penetrate the steel set up by the United Nations at the parallel.
4. The United States, by a system of rotation of manpower and continuous air attrition, can make Korea a "very costly" adventure for the Chinese Communists. The United States Army has decided to use Korea as the "training ground" for recruits by

sending them in there to take the place of battle seasoned soldiers, once a stable line has been established.

TIDE RUNNING IN FAVOUR

5. The inroads of typhus and other diseases and wounds on the Chinese Communists are believed in Washington to have dulled the Reds' desire for battle in Korea. For that reason the United States believes that the tide of negotiation is going to run in its favour in the future.

American officials said they believed they could send about 40,000 troops in Korea to give battle-weary soldiers a chance to rest and new recruits an opportunity to live under war conditions. However, there will be no increase in the overall strength of the American forces in Korea. They expressed optimism that the current commitment to Korea aided by sea and air power could hold a sufficient amount of ground to provide the United Nations with a good bargaining position.—United Press.



Charlene Veth, of Brooklyn, is the very first selected from among 40,000 entrants in the "Miss Stardust of 1951" competition held each year to select America's most photogenic beauty. Charlene seems such a good first selection that it wouldn't be surprising if she were also the final one.

War Criminals 'Processed' For Release Dulles Gives Hints On Jap Peace Treaty

Frankfurt, Feb. 1.

Twenty-nine Nazi war criminals, headed by 43-year-old Alfred Krupp, Germany's former munitions king, were "processed" at Landsberg prison today for their release, which is expected Saturday morning.

Thirty-three Nazis were freed by American clemency rulings on Wednesday, but four are in a German hospital on "medical parole". An Army spokesman said they probably would be released on Saturday.

The West German Parliament's Foreign Policy Committee today asked the American officials to take seven condemned Nazi war criminals left in Landsberg prison off German soil to hang them.

In a letter to the United States High Commissioner, Mr. John McCloy, the Committee thanked him for the clemency shown to the prisoners held at Landsberg, but pointed out that capital punishment was forbidden by the West German constitution and expressed the hope that the seven left in Death Row could be executed elsewhere.—United Press.

N. Korean Claims

San Francisco, Feb. 1.

Quoting the Korean Central Telegraph Agency, Peking Radio said tonight that the Korean People's Army had brought down 511 Allied aircraft from the start of the fighting until Jan. 4.

One hundred and forty-nine of these planes had been shot down in two months by anti-aircraft fire, the Agency claimed. Quoting a message from Pyongyang, Peking Radio further said that American bombing of Korea had wrecked 610,000 factories, mining installations and civilian houses. It added that 60 percent of Korea's livestock had been killed.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Feb. 2.

Mr. John Foster Dulles today offered to station United States troops in Japan after a peace treaty was signed as a deterrent to direct aggression and "testimony to the unity between our countries."

Mr. Dulles, Republican adviser to the State Department, said, "We are prepared to combine our power with that of others in mutual commitments in accord with the United Nations Charter so that the deterrent power which protects us will also protect others."

He spoke before the America-Japan Society in his first public comment on treaty discussions. Dr. Dulles made it clear to the Japanese that if they stand on the side of the western world they have nothing to fear from encroaching Communism, and that the military might of the United States was committed to their protecting. "That, however, is not the choice which the United States is going to impose upon Japan," the architect of the Japanese coming peace treaty, said to an overflow crowd.

He said, "It is an invitation. The United States is not interested in slavish conduct. That is the stock in trade of the Communist world. . . . The choice must be Japan's own choice."—United Press.

PORTUGUESE AIR DISASTER

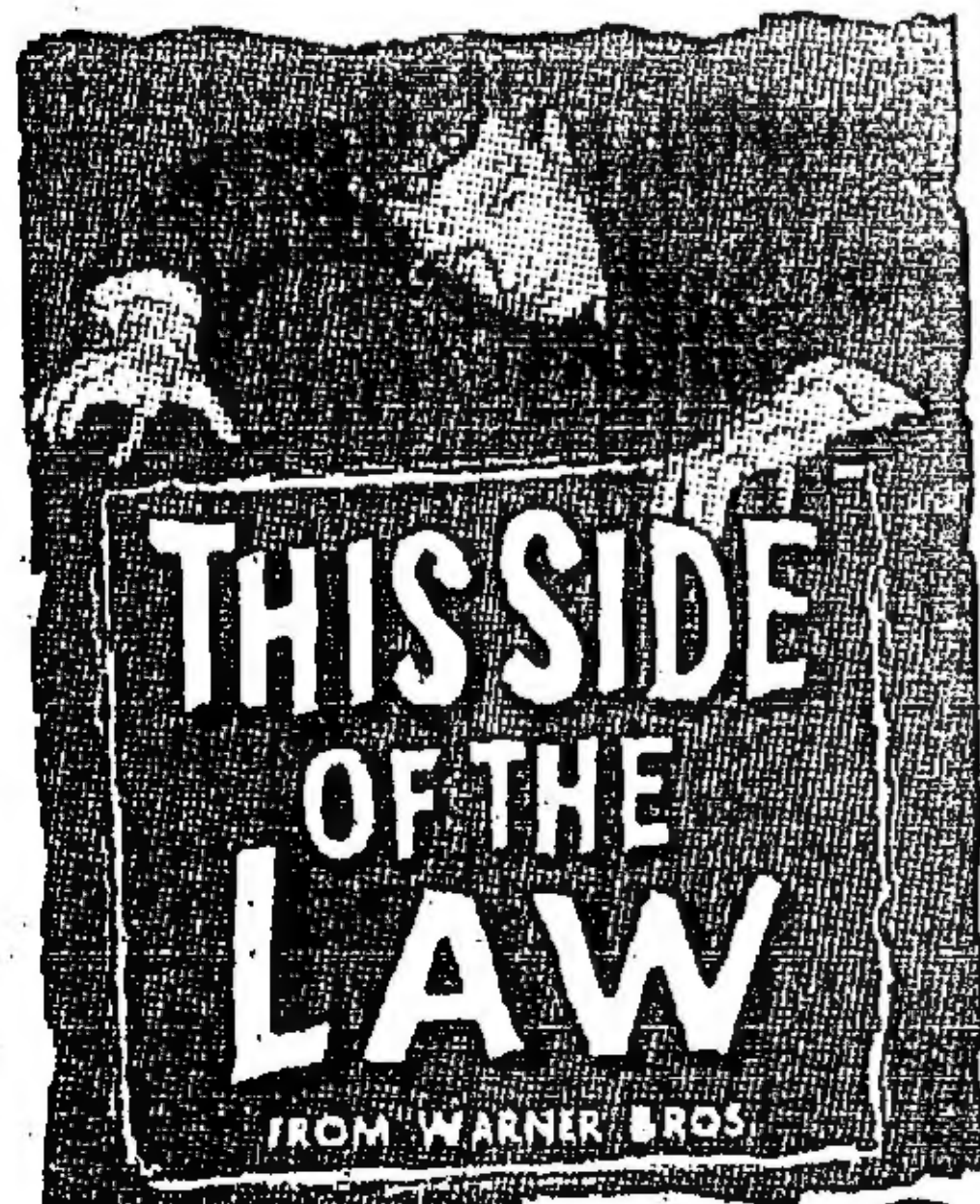
Lisbon, Feb. 1.

A Portuguese military Sky-master plane from the Lages Base in the Azores crashed into the sea last night, killing all the 14 people aboard.

The crash, believed to have been caused by an explosion, occurred four miles east of Victoria Beach, Terceira Island, in the Azores, according to reports received here tonight.—Reuter.

Queen's

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VIVECA LINDFORS - KENT SMITH

— TO-MORROW —
"DUCHESS OF IDAHO"



The Prime Minister, Mr Attlee, making his important "call to arms" speech at Forest Hill Baths during the West Lewisham Labour Party's shilling dance. Six hundred dancers stopped half way to listen to the Premier, who spoke into a crooner's microphone.—Central Press.

Family Burned To Death

Tokyo, Feb. 1. A family of four, including two pre-school age children, lost their lives while sleeping when fire burned down their small home in Hasunuma village, Chiba Prefecture, before daylight today.

Tragedy struck the family of Yonesaburo Aso, a masseur, who was so poor, according to neighbours, that they had sold all their bed covering to buy food.—Reuter.

Greek Cabinet Sworn In

Athens, Feb. 1. M. Venizelos' reshuffled Cabinet, reduced to only 15 members, was sworn in tonight. The number of Ministers was reduced in accordance with a resolution adopted by a special committee directing a nationwide drive for economy and co-ordination in administration.

King Paul of Greece returned from a three-week tour of the north-western areas to receive the oath of the new Ministers, all Liberals or Democratic Socialists.

The number of Ministers had been reduced from 29 to 15 with four Under-Secretaryships.—Reuter.

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Thunderjets On Way To Atlantic Pact Countries

Washington, Feb. 1.

The first shipment of American F-84 Thunderjet fighter planes is now en route to European members of the North Atlantic security alliance.

The Republic Aviation Corporation of Farmingdale, Long Island, which makes the planes and issued the announcement, did not disclose the numbers involved. But it is a good guess that probably 1,000 Thunderjets are on order for European air forces.

The F-84 is the U.S. Air Force's standard ground support fighter.

Expanded production was ordered at the outbreak of the Korean war and General Motors Corporation has a contract to build Thunderjets at its Buick, Oldsmobile and Pontiac plants in Kansas City.

The only other American jet plane now known to be on order under the mutual defence assistance programme is the Lockheed T-33, a two-seat trainer version of the F-80 Shooting Star fighter.

There are industry reports, however, that the North American F-86 Sabre is being considered as another possibility for bolstering Europe's air defences. Its primary use is as an interceptor. F-86s are also being built in Canada which, according to reports, will send about half of its output to England.

A number of Lockheed Neptune patrol bombers are on order for Europe, presumably for anti-submarine missions. Some will go to England. Both F-84s and F-86s are now in use in Korea.

There are three American F-84 groups—about 250 planes—in Europe. The Republic Corporation said that European pilots for jet fighters are being instructed in the U.S. and the air training command is holding classes for ground elements.

Under the military assistance programme, the U.S. has shipped nearly 600 planes abroad according to a Defence Department official. They include Navy and Air Force piston engine fighters, Air Force B-29s, light bombers and transports and Navy flying boats. They have gone to Indo-China and the Philippines as well as to European countries.—United Press.

Taipeh Charges

Taipeh, Feb. 1.

The Chinese Nationalists' Central Daily News today accused Russia of forcing 100,000 Chinese from Sinkiang province to cross the Soviet border to work as slave labourers. The official paper also charged that an additional 40,000 Chinese disappeared completely or were imprisoned.—United Press.

'Neutrality' Propaganda By Russia

London, Feb. 1.

British officials said today that indications were that the Kremlin was launching a new systematic propaganda drive for "neutrality" in Western Europe and the Middle East.

The campaign appeared to be planned to gain substantial public support in Western European countries and in the Arab States for an attitude of neutrality in an East-West conflict.

European Communist leaders now in Moscow were believed to have received instructions to mobilise their organisations to spread "neutrality" among natives of their respective countries. The Scandinavian countries were also believed to be on the Soviet list for more immediate and intensified propaganda efforts.—United Press.

Japan Pressing For New Concessions

Tokyo, Feb. 1.

The Japanese Ministry of Transportation is expected shortly to ask the American peace envoy, Mr John Foster Dulles, for the abolition of all restrictions on Japanese shipping, according to the Asahi Shimbun today.

The Ministry will ask that the Japanese be given freedom to construct any number of ships of any tonnage, type or speed.

Japan wants freedom to conclude treaties of navigation and commerce. The Ministry will request that Japanese ships and shipping facilities be not removed as reparations and that harbour facilities, taken over by the Allied occupation forces, be returned to Japan, according to the newspaper.—Reuter.

U.S. CONSIDERING ARMS AID FOR YUGOSLAVIA

Belgrade, Feb. 1.

The United States State Department is urgently considering a \$100,000,000 aid programme to strengthen Yugoslav defences, authoritative sources said today.

The aid, if given would be aimed at helping Yugoslavia build up arms-producing facilities and include shipments of American tanks, guns, etc.

Two principal issues are under study:

1. What existing United States agency or law could be invoked for providing Yugoslavia with necessary assistance?

2. How much aid would be required to build up Yugoslavia's Adriatic sea ports as emergency funnels for Marshal Tito's Bosnian mountain redoubt in the event of attack by Soviet or satellite troops?

Washington and London are becoming increasingly concerned over Soviet moves in Rumania, Bulgaria and Hungary, whose armies, according to Marshal Tito himself, total at least 660,000 men.

The Yugoslav Government applied to the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development in 1950 for loans totalling \$440,000,000, of which it earmarked \$100,000,000 for defence, for Adriatic ports and a road and rail feeder system.

The Bank rejected the "defence" requests and the Yugoslavs then took up that question on an informal basis with the United States.—United Press.

DEWEY'S FORECAST

New York, Feb. 1.

Governor Thomas F. Dewey, of New York, said on Thursday that Russia may attack Yugoslavia this summer and unleash a grand assault on Europe when the ground is hard in the Autumn.

The twice-defeated Republican presidential nominee said some parts of the Russian plan for world conquest are clear. He said: "Yugoslavia is on the time-table. There is good reason to believe Russia plans either an internal coup or armed conquest of Yugoslavia through her satellites before this Autumn."

Mr Dewey said speed was necessary in building up the strength of the United States and Europe to meet the Russian threat.

"I do not know how advanced the hour is. Sources of information which have been excellent in the past, say that following the attack on Yugoslavia this summer, the Soviet will launch a grand assault on Europe when the ground is hard in the Autumn and the crops have been harvested."—United Press.

U.S. Facilities At British Airfields

London, Feb. 1.

The United States has asked Britain for "facilities" at 14 British airfields in the Middle East, informed sources said today.

The United States Air Force already has "temporary training and transit rights" at most British airfields, but now is asking that U.S. air units could be stationed on these airfields for "prolonged periods."

These informed quarters said the United States wished to secure further facilities in British Middle Eastern airfields as part of the American policy to secure a chain of air bases around the Soviet perimeter. They said this policy was "generally agreed upon" during talks between President Truman and Mr. Attlee in Washington last year.—United Press.

RAILWAY STRIKE'S EFFECTS

Chicago, Feb. 1.

The coast-to-coast strike by a relative handful of defiant railway switchmen forced scores of factories to curtail civilian and military production on Thursday, and threw an estimated 50,000 industrial employees out of work.

The number of idle mounted hourly as the wildcat walkout cramped a tightening stranglehold on industry in defiance of Government contempt procedures.

The Army, which technically has been running the nation's railways since last August, said 4,094 switchmen and trainmen were idle in Chicago, the country's key rail centre. It was not concerned with the labour dispute and legal procedures to get the men back to work were up to the Justice Department.

A spot check by the United Press showed 43 railways are affected, with switchmen reporting they are "too sick to work" at 32 cities and towns across the country. The workers are asking for a speed-up in Government actions on war wage and hour demands for carriers.—United Press.

State Dept. Has Doubts Of Invasion

Washington, Feb. 1.

The State Department questioned on Thursday whether a Chinese Nationalist invasion of the China mainland would substantially relieve pressure on the United Nations forces in Korea.

The State Department said the Nationalist forces—numbered eight to one by the Chinese Communist armies—would face formidable forces on the mainland. In fact, it said, all of the Nationalist troops on Formosa may be needed to defend that Nationalist island stronghold against Communist invasion.

The views of the State Department were set forth in a letter from Assistant Secretary of State Jack McFall to Representative Horace Seely-Brown, Jr. It was in reply to Mr. Seely-Brown's letter to President Truman asking why Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's forces were not being used in Korea.

Mr. McFall's letter did not specifically rule out the possibility of using Nationalist forces in Korea or in an invasion of the mainland. Mr. McFall said it would be dangerous to disclose what action will or will not be taken to meet the course of aggression. But he added that the attitude of the other members of the United Nations was an important factor.—United Press.

NO ALTERNATIVE TO U.S. AID

Eisenhower On American Help In Rearming Of Europe

No Question Of Desire To Resist Aggression

Washington, Feb. 1.

General Dwight D. Eisenhower, the North Atlantic Army's Supreme Commander, told Congress members today that there was "no acceptable alternative to American help in rearming Europe."

Speaking at an informal joint meeting of the Senate and the House of Representatives, he said: "We must give Europe assistance, not only because there is no acceptable alternative but because, if we were left standing alone, isolated in a world of Communism, our system would wither away."

He did not intend reporting on his talks in Germany. "I personally think that there has to be a political platform achieved, an understanding, before we start to talk about German units," he said.

"I want no unwilling contingents. Until political leaders, diplomats and statesmen find a proper answer it is not for a soldier to delve too deeply."

General Eisenhower said that there was no question of Western Europe's desire to resist aggression. "There is a spirit to resist," he said. "There is a determination to do their part—to take the risk."

He said, too, that Europe's greatest need now was not American soldiers but equipment which, he said, must be delivered in quantity and quickly.

As to the transfer of American troops to Europe, General Eisenhower said that these should be sent in a ratio to what the Europeans themselves provided.

General Eisenhower sketched briefly the conditions in the individual countries of Europe as he had found them.

Throughout his tour of the North Atlantic countries, he found a rejuvenated spirit of resistance and determination to live as free men and to do their part and take the risk.

One of the examples of this spirit, he said, he found in France, where their conscription law had been tightened to the point when it permitted almost no exemptions.

WOULD RESIST

"There is no question," General Eisenhower said, "that they have determined to free themselves of the threat of Communism, both internally and externally."

General Eisenhower said that he found the same spirit in the other North Atlantic nations.

They had decided that they would never again be occupied. They would resist to the point of destruction, he added.

In Rome, it was quite clear that there was a stiffening resolve to make the limited military force as efficient as possible, he said.

"There is no question about Norway's determination to resist to the point of destruction," he went on.

He told the Congressmen that they would be forced from time to time to make decisions that were going to be

far-reaching and which might determine the course of Western civilisation and whether free government was going to exist.

General Eisenhower drew applause when he asserted that the United States cannot pick up the world on its economic shoulders and carry it. "We must have direct co-operation if we are to work with other nations," he said.

BUILDING A WALL

"We are not attempting to build a force that has any aggressive or any belligerent intent," General Eisenhower said. "We are concerned only with one thing. In a world in which the power of military might is much respected we are going to build for ourselves a secure wall of force and security."

"What we are trying to do cannot honestly be considered by any other nation as a threat to its security. If any such charge is made, it is for a nefarious purpose."

General Eisenhower said that the greatest pool of skilled labour existed in Western Europe and its industrial fabric was second only to that of the United States.

If they were driven from America's side, he said, to the other side, the military balance of power would be shifted so drastically that America's safety would be imperilled.

It was impossible to imagine the fall of Western Europe to Communism without the simultaneous fall of other areas closely associated with Western Europe.

"We would be cut off from areas from which we draw materials absolutely essential to our existence," he said.

"No matter how strong we would be in keeping open the routes of communications, clearly we must keep open the areas and keep them friendly to us."

HIGHER UNITY NEEDED

General Eisenhower asked how the United States could possibly think of existing without such vital supplies from abroad as magnesium, copper and uranium.

Such supplies were tied up with the United States concern with the Western European

complex and the United States' determination to defend it.

The reason for the assistance to Europe was not only because the United States would suffer economic atrophy and eventual collapse but because the United States could do the job.

Europe and North Africa between them had 350 million people, representing the highest culture upon earth. Western Europe and the United States together possessed great reservoirs of leadership that had not yet been touched and they had the greatest productive capacity and access to the raw materials which they needed.

The reason why the free world found itself fighting a totalitarian government was because the Communists had a unity of purpose even though it was achieved by force—by a gun in the kidneys.

"The only thing we have to do is to meet that unity with a higher type—a unity of freemen that will not be defeated," he said.

General Eisenhower disclosed that France had promised 25 battleworthy divisions by the end of 1952. He added: "We cannot concentrate all our forces in any one sector even when it is as important as Western Europe."

"We must have a great mobile, powerful reserve ready to support our policies, our rights, our interests, wherever they may be endangered in the world."

TIME IMPORTANT

General Eisenhower said that time was an important element in the defence preparations of the free world. "We must accept the disadvantages, militarily, nationally and internationally, that go with peaceful intent and defensive purposes only," he said.

General Eisenhower said that the United States had been spared much of the discouragement, defeatism and destruction that had been visited on Europe.

"We are younger, we are fresher and we are further removed from the immediate threat," he said.

The financial, moral, material and military strength of the United States should inspire its allies abroad to proportionate efforts.

"The Western Europe complex is so important to our nature, to them our future is so definitely tied, that we cannot afford to do less than our best in making sure that it does not go down the drain."

General Eisenhower said that any aggressor could pick a day



The chances are that overheating isn't exactly what's wrong with this engine in Korea. These two mechanics work on the L-4 liaison plane in freezing weather to have it ready for flight at a moment's warning.

on which he intended to strike. But the United States and its Allies had to devise schemes to secure the peace over many years so long as the threat of aggression remained.

CRYING NEED

One of the greatest deficiencies in Europe was that of equipment and material. The European nations had little in the way of munitions and productivity but it was growing.

General Eisenhower believed the transfer of some United States units, carefully gauged in their ratio, was essential as the great and crying need in Europe today was that of equipment.

"We must do it quickly," he said. "We must now go into production of equipment exactly as if we are preparing for the emergence of war."

General Eisenhower said what was sought now was to start a chain of reciprocal action across the Atlantic by which the United States could inspire its Allies to greater confidence which, in turn, would create greater United States confidence in Western Europe.

"The true defence of a nation must be within its own soul. We must be sure the heart and soul of Europe is right. We must march together and ensure that the United States is not being made an Atlas to carry the world on its shoulders."

Asian Nations To Meet

Baguio, Feb. 1.

A spokesman for the Indonesian President, Dr Soekarno, said the Government of the Indonesian Republic would call within this year a conference of all Asiatic nations which participated in the New Delhi meetings in 1946 and 1949, to discuss possible solutions of the Indo-China problem.

The spokesman said some unspecified countries were already invited, but the site of the conference had not yet been chosen. The spokesman said he would recommend Baguio. —United Press.

"But at the same time we must not fail to get out in front and provide the leadership."

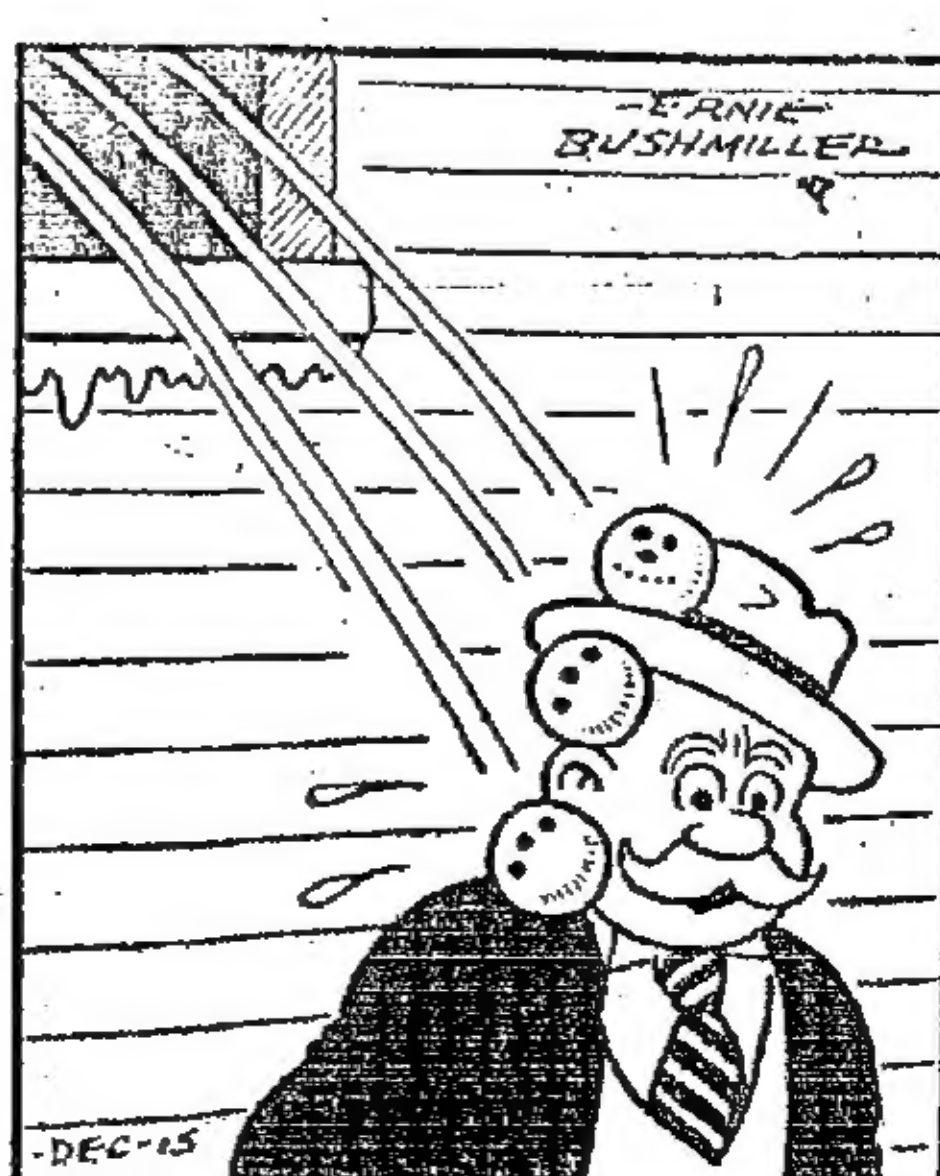
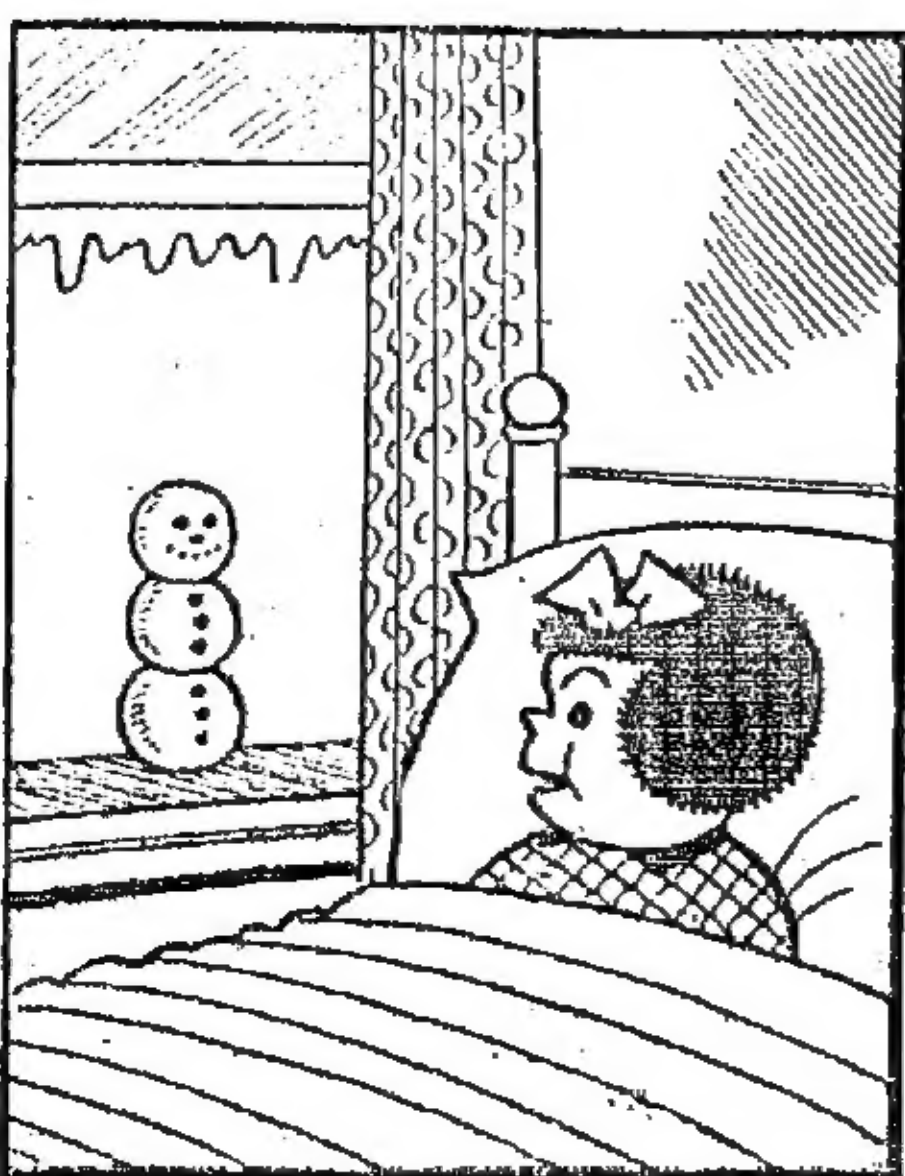
General Eisenhower said that Americans must have patience with their European Allies.

General Eisenhower concluded: "The cost of peace would be a sacrifice, nationally and individually. But total war is a tragedy and the suicide of our civilisation." —Reuter.

NANCY

3 and Oh!

By Ernie Bushmiller



Until The Shocks Came

FORTUNE APPEARED TO HAVE FAVOURED THE CUP 'GIANTS'

By Walter Pilkington

The renowned English Association Football Cup competition promises this year to be one of the most interesting for several seasons because there are a few new faces in the picture. Those who took upon themselves the role of prophet on the eve of the round which marks the entry of the big League clubs were utterly confounded in some instances.

Through the years it has been folly to try to be wise about Cup-ties before they are played. It is absurd, of course, to say "the usual surprises are expected," as one occasionally reads in articles on Cup prospects, yet this is always true of this fascinating competition which never loses its mass appeal.

There are always shocks and the "impossible" inevitably happens. The year's first big draw looked less likely than any in recent history to produce surprises for the reason that fortune appeared to have favoured the more powerful teams. All the little clubs, from whose ranks one or two shock sides, like Colchester and Yeovil, usually emerge, had fallen in the earlier rounds.

The way was clear for the League clubs who now had a monopoly of the tournament. Most of the First Division teams called upon to travel had to face seemingly weaker opposition. Thus, on the eve of the round, followers of five famous clubs were optimistically thinking about a feat regarded by most people as hopeless, namely the winning of both League and Cup honours.

Aston Villa were champions and Cup winners 54 years ago. So were Preston North End in the first season of the League. Competition has grown in intensity since those days when League clubs were few in number and the "double" consequently has been vainly pursued. Will it ever be achieved again? It is doubtful because the strain is so great. It means a mini-

mum of 48 high-tension matches for the successful club, with every test more severe as the climax approaches. Noted sides have won one or the other. Some who have fought for both distinctions have finished with neither. They finally snapped under the strain.

HONOURS WERE EVEN

The classic instance occurred shortly before World War I when two of the finest teams English football has known, Aston Villa and Sunderland, were rivals for the double event. Their struggle for supremacy was followed with tense interest. It ended fittingly with honours even. Sunderland won the championship, with Villa runners up. Aston Villa gained compensation by beating Sunderland in the Cup Final.

At the outset of the present tournament Arsenal, Wolverhampton, Middlesbrough, Tottenham Hotspur, and Newcastle United, which then occupied the top five places in the League with Tottenham leading and Newcastle fifth, were widely fancied to gain one prize or both.

Wolverhampton and Newcastle safely got over the first Cup hurdle and were richly rewarded with home ties in the next round.

But Middlesbrough, facing a team in the lower half of Division Two, were beaten at Leeds. Although encouraged by a total of 61 goals in League games, they failed to score. Free-scoring Tottenham, the Cup favourites, likewise were goalless at Huddersfield where they crashed to defeat.

MORE SENSATIONAL

Even more sensational was the failure of mighty Arsenal, the Cup holders, to indulge in a scoring spree against Carlisle United, a Third Division team. No one except the Carlisle players, supporters and their manager Billy Shankly, a Scottish international half back who was in Preston North End's Cup winning team of 1938, gave the visitors a ghost of a chance.

A crowd of 58,000 who paid £7,500 to see the anticipated defeat of Carlisle saw instead a 0-0 draw. Enthusiasm at Carlisle to see the replay was so great that people waited at the ground 12 hours to be sure of getting a ticket.

Every one was sold but nearly half of the 30,000 who waited during the day were disappointed. The ground will hold only 22,000. Even window seats at Carlisle houses overlooking the football field commanded as much as 30 shillings with the city in the throes of Cup fever.

The fondest hope of every football follower in Carlisle and the surrounding area was a repetition of the shock performance of Walsall, another Third Division club 20 years ago, when they knocked Arsenal, then League champions, out of the Cup. But the hope was not realised for the London team won comfortably by four goals to one.

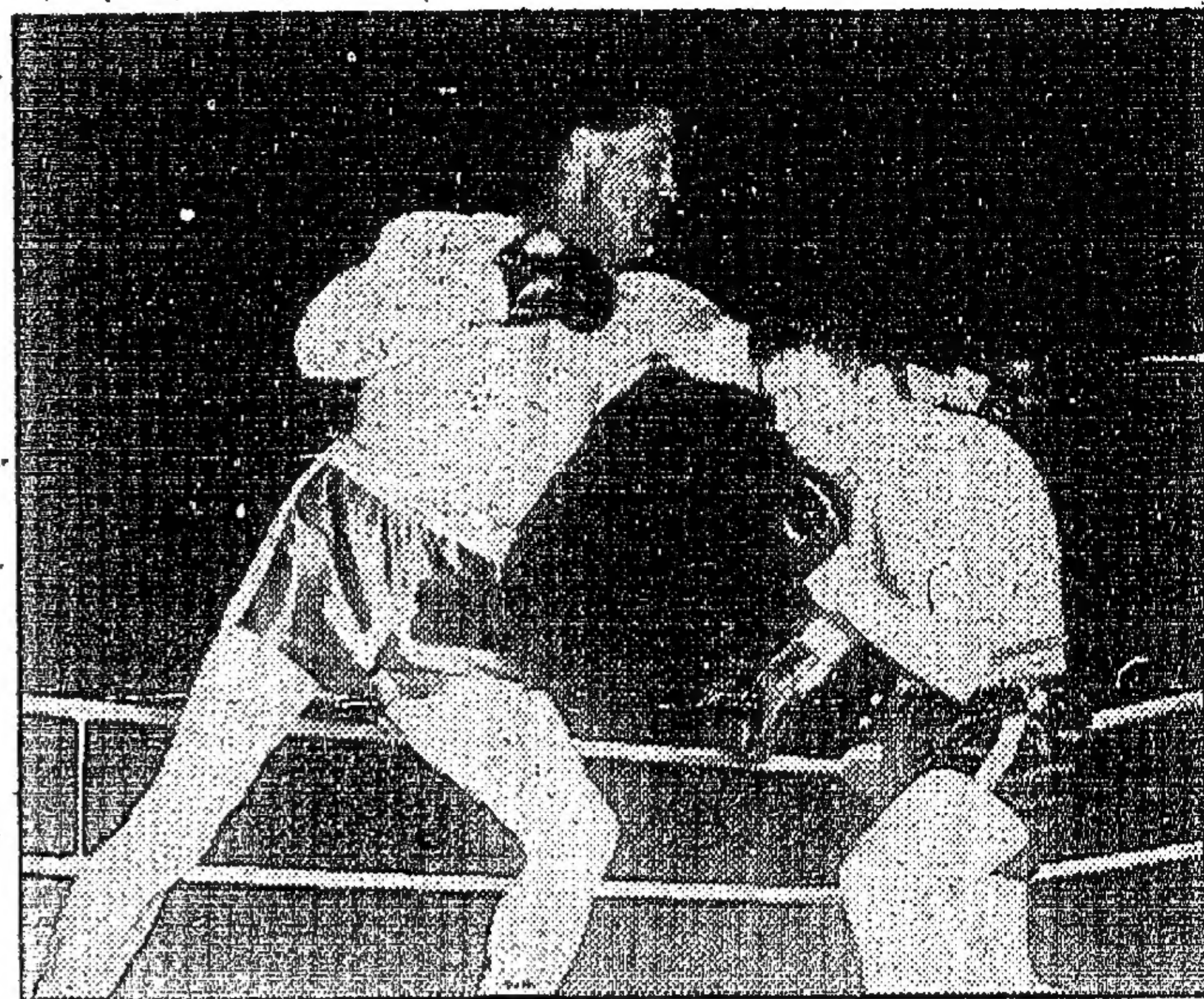
Carlisle are near the top of Third Division North section seeking promotion to Division Two. Similarly situated in the southern group of Division Three and equally ambitious are Norwich City, who were responsible for another Cup shock by defeating the Cup finalists of last season, Liverpool, in convincing fashion at Norwich. This victory earned Norwich opposition from their own company in the fourth round at Newport.

It is certain there will be at least two Third Division clubs in the last 16. Never have the lesser lights had such a triumphant experience in the national tournament. Fifteen of the 20 who contested the third round went into the next draw, compared with only nine survivors of the 22 entrants from Division Two.

Yet there are some people who would alter the Cup system if they had their way. Fortunately they are in the minority. They would revert to the wartime system of having home and away games in each round in order to reduce the uncertainty of the present method of a decision at the first attempt. Their idea is to determine the result on the aggregate of goals for two matches.

There could be only one outcome. The Cup would lose much of its glamour and its traditional element of surprise. Why spoil the fun when the only real benefit would be extra gate money for the competing clubs? Money should be secondary to sport in the Cup which gives everyone a chance of fleeting glory and that is how it should remain.

VICTORY FOR ALEX BUXTON



Alex Buxton, the Watford middleweight, outpointed the French middleweight titleholder, Kid Marcel, over ten rounds at the Royal Albert Hall, London. Photo shows Buxton missing with a left to Marcel.

Is Randolph Turpin Britain's Best Bet For A World Title?

By Archie Quick

Randolph Turpin is the one British champion with a chance in a tilt for a world championship. In the face of the many disappointments which have gone before—the Woodcocks, the Eddie Thomas's and Cliff Curvis's, and so many others—I am always chary of rash optimism, but it does look as though in the coloured Leamington middleweight we have at last found a fighter worthy to take on the world's best. Not since Kid Lewis and Jock McAvoy have we really had such a man at the weight. His punching is phenomenal.

Bearing in mind the poorness of the opposition, Turpin's latest exploit in knocking out Spanish champion Eduardo Lopez in 55 seconds at Birmingham—including the count—must be ranked as a workmanlike job, and for the life of me I cannot see anyone in Europe standing up to him—Luc Van Dam of Holland, Kid Marcel of France and Alex Buxton of Watford included.

Over in America there is the dark shadow of Sugar Ray Robinson, who could be the eclipse of Turpin's sun, and there is the reigning champion, Jake La Motta, but if he is not rushed "Randy" can go in the ring with either of them with an even money chance of coming out the winner.

CAN HE TAKE IT?

There is still one thing to be proved. The twenty-two year old Midlander, our youngest champion by the way, has always struck quickly; has never had to "take it." Can he? One wants to be sure that behind his aggressive front he is able to improvise victory if a shock win is not forthcoming. I want to see Turpin in trouble and see him get out of it. Until then I must reserve full judgment.

As far as his latest success is concerned, his Latin southpaw opponent dealt only one solid blow—a right to the body and Turpin seemed completely unconcerned about it. On the other hand, Turpin landed almost at will to the body, then switched his attack to the jaw

and after a right clip had lowered Lopez's defence, over went a perfect devastating left hook which stretched the Spanish champion flat on his back with his gum-shield half way down his throat. He was still troubled twenty minutes later. And to cap it all, Turpin told us afterwards that he had got out of bed with influenza and was going back to it!

British Athletes To Compete In Lahore

London, Feb. 1.

Harry Whittle, the British Champion originally selected for the long jump and 400 metres hurdles, will not take part in the Punjab Olympic Committee celebrations at Lahore this month, as the programme does not contain these events.

Brian Shenton, G.W. Nankerville and J.A. Savidge will travel as arranged. They will be accompanied by their British manager, Jack Crump, and will leave London by air for Karachi on February 20. The team is due back on February 27.—Reuter.

Freebooter Will Carry Top Weight In Grand National

London, Feb. 1.

Freebooter, last year's winner of Britain's leading steeplechase, the Grand National, has been allotted the top weight in this year's event, to be run at Aintree on April 7.

In the weights announced today, Freebooter is given 12 stones, seven pounds, which is 10 pounds more than he successfully carried last year. Sharing top place at the head of the handicap is the French steeplechaser, Rochford, who automatically gets this burden as he has not yet run over English fences.

Only two horses, Jerry M. and Poethlyn have successfully carried such a weight to victory. Wot No Sun, the runner-up to Freebooter last year, now shoulders one pound less than last year, with 11 stone, eight pounds, while Aethon Major, who finished third, has been allotted 10 stone, nine pounds, or seven pounds less.

LINCOLNSHIRE WEIGHTS

Silver Gate, with nine stone, seven pounds, heads the weights for the Lincolnshire Handicap, which were announced at the same time. This mile race will be run on March 31.

Spy Legend, rated the best three-year-old in training two years ago, gets nine stone and Masked Light, who was third in last year's Two Thousand Guineas, gets eight stone, 13 pounds.

Only a pound less is Fair Judgment, who won the race in 1949 with seven stone, 10 pounds and finished second last year with eight stone, 13 pounds.—Reuter.

Royal Navy Beat Police

London, Feb. 1.

The British Police lost to the Royal Navy by three points to eight in a Rugby Union played today.—Reuter.

THE GAMBOLS



FOR THE BUSINESSMAN

Yugoslav Economy
In A Critical
Condition

Belgrade, Feb. 1.

The Cominform's economic blockade, last summer's drought and the tense international situation are responsible for the present critical condition of Yugoslavia's economy.

This was the view freely expressed by Marshal Tito's Ministers, including Mr Boris Kidrich, President of the Economic Council, at the second session of the Yugoslav People's Assembly.

Grain Price
In Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 1.
Prices of grain futures closed here today as follows:—

Wheat—price per bushel	
Spot	2.56½
December	2.57½-¾
March	2.57½-¾
May	2.52½-¾
July	2.53½-¾

Corn	
Spot	1.81
December	1.82½
March	1.84½-1.84
May	1.84½
July	1.83½

Rye	
December	1.84-1.83¾
May	1.86½-¾

Oats	
December	99½-¼
March	99½-¼

New York Flour—per 200 lb. sack.
\$13.50.

—United Press.

LONDON TIN
MARKET

London, Feb. 1.

The price of tin recovered substantially at the morning session. Turnover was 140 tons, including 30 tons for spot.

Prices closed today at the end of the official morning session as follows:—

Spot tin, buyers	1,335
Spot tin, sellers	1,365
Business done at	1,360
Three-months tin, buyers	1,355
Three-months tin, sellers	1,325
Business done at	1,335
Settlement	1,315
	1,360

—United Press.

London Rubber
Futures

London, Feb. 1.

Prices of rubber futures closed here today as follows:—

No. 1 rubber, in cents	
per lb.	64-65
March	63¾-¾
April/June	59-59½
July/September	54½-55
October/December	50¾-51¼

—United Press.

Tinless Tin Can

New York, Feb. 1.

The American Can Company on Thursday revealed a successful research project, which found a "tinless tin can" for non-food containers and the stock immediately jumped 4½ points to 104½ on the New York Stock Exchange.—United Press.

Seeds And Oils

New York, Feb. 1.

Prices in the seeds and oils market here closed unchanged today with the following exceptions:—

Flax Seed, per bushel, FOB Minneapolis. 4.72-5.—United Press.

The Assembly later unanimously passed a Bill extending for one year Marshal Tito's five-year industrialisation plan, due to be completed by the end of this year.

Speaking of last summer's severe drought, Mr Kidrich said its effect was three-fold.

1.—It "substantially aggravated the problem of feeding the population."

2.—It reduced to a "dead letter almost every paragraph in the export plan concerned with agriculture"—which meant that Yugoslavia was unable to obtain sufficient foreign exchange from the export of her reduced amount of agricultural produce to enable her to purchase the industrial raw materials and machinery needed under the five-year plan.

The deficit in home-grown industrial crops also deprived certain branches of Yugoslav industry of more than half the domestic raw materials required by them.

3.—The general standard of living had been adversely affected by the combined influence of the first two results.

COMINFORM BLOCKADE

Speaking of the Cominform's economic blockade, Mr Kidrich said that its damaging effect upon the country's economy has "lasted longer than we expected."

The suspension of the investments agreement with Soviet Russia had lost the country \$400 million (about £134 million) and the Yugoslav Government had not yet succeeded in obtaining the equivalent in loans from the West.

"The loans we have already succeeded in obtaining from Western countries," Mr Kidrich continued, "amount at present to a good quarter of this sum while negotiations are still being conducted for the second quarter."

"Even if we presume that we have managed to earn a good quarter from our own resources here in this country, unresolved embarrassments still amount to about one quarter."

At the same time, according to Mr Kidrich, the tense international situation has both forced Yugoslavia to spend more money on defence and had caused a rise in the world prices of the sort of commodities that Yugoslavia imports compared with the prices she obtains for her exports.—Reuter.

New York Metals

New York, Feb. 1.

Prices in the metal market here closed today unchanged with the following exceptions:—

Tin, grade A (99.80 per cent or higher) New York, per lb. 182.50.—United Press.

Industrial Index

Washington, Feb. 1.

The Federal Reserve Board's index of industrial production for December is 216.—United Press.

Japan Export
Bank Open

Tokyo, Feb. 1.

The newly established Japan Export Bank opened for business today with the primary purpose of facilitating the sale of plant equipment abroad.

The Bank will primarily furnish credit to exporters and manufacturers of machinery. It will handle only those transactions involving more than 25 million yen (£25,000).—Reuter.

Weekly Bank
Statements

London, Feb. 1.

The Bank of England statement for the week ending Jan. 31 reads as follows:—

Notes in circulation Sterling	1,282,008,000
Public deposits	15,342,000
Private deposits	384,622,000
Government securities	293,581,000
Other securities	55,341,000
Receipts	69,358,000
Bank ratio	17.3

—United Press.

Paris, Feb. 1.

The Bank of France statement for the week ending Jan. 22 reads as follows:—

Total gold holdings Frs.	182,784,771,288
Total of other currencies	4,264,346,222
Sight Balance abroad	172,620,612,560
Advance to currency stabilisation fund	126,800,000,000
Bills discounted in France and abroad	409,927,008,668
Notes in circulation	1,535,688,155,165
Current accounts & deposits	671,825,679,567

—United Press.

Black Pepper
Futures

New York, Feb. 1.

Trading in black pepper futures on the New York Produce Exchange remained suspended.

In the spot market dealers and grinders displayed a fair sized interest in spot and nearby supplies. Quotations for immediate supplies still ranged between \$1.89 and 1.90 a pound. Steamers due in the first half of March were quoted between 1.70 and 1.72 a pound.—United Press.

STANDARD BRIDGE

By M. Harrison-Gray

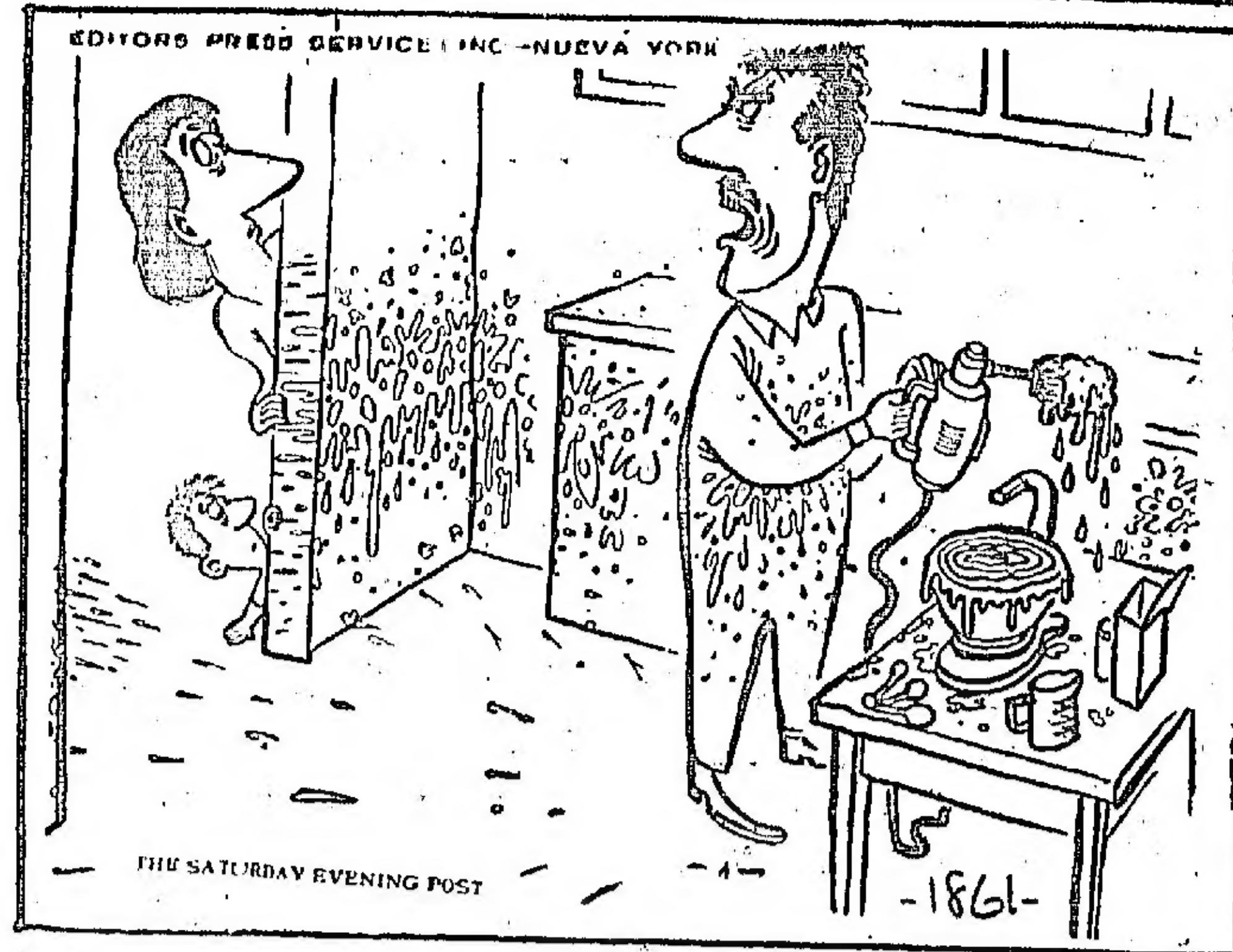
Dealer: North.
East-West game.

N.	
♠ A Q J 7 5	
♥ 5 3	
♦ K 10 9 2	
♣ 5 2	
W.	
♠ 10 6 3	
♥ Q 7 2	
♦ Q 6 5 4	
♣ J 7	
E.	
♠ 9 4 2	
♥ A 9 6	
♦ A 8 3	
♣ Q 6 4 3	
S.	
♠ K 8	
♥ K J 10 8 4	
♦ 7	
♣ A K 10 9 8	

This deal figured in an early Anglo-American match, and South was Ely Culbertson inventor of the Approach-Forcing system. The demonstration of his principles was not impressive, the auction being One Spade—Three Hearts; Three No-Trumps—Four Clubs; Four Hearts—Six Hearts. East doubled and South redoubled, but he was held to nine tricks after the lead of ♠ Q.

The forcing take-out of Three Hearts is ill-advised on this type of hand, and all the subsequent bids contributed to a dreadful result. In Room 2 the English North passed and South opened one Heart. North now jumped to Two Spades to show a maximum pass. South bid Three Clubs, and North's Three No-Trumps closed the bidding, nine tricks being made.

London Express Service.



"Stay out of here! I'm making a surprise."

THE HOLLYWOOD
SOUND TRACK

Charles Brackett, who produced the Academy Award-winning "The Lost Weekend" and more recently "Sunset Boulevard" for Paramount has moved over to 20th Century-Fox as a writer-producer. He was signed by studio chief Darryl F. Zanuck whose latest production, "All About Eve," was a leading Academy Award contender. Brackett's picture, too, is in the Oscar race.

Norma Shearer, now living in France, may return to the screen. She confessed the other day in a letter to Hollywood friends that she wants another "taste of fame." She probably will appear in a picture to be made by an Italian company in Rome.

Yvonne De Carlo, the sensuous heroine of outdoor action pictures and exotic romances for Universal-International, is thinking of switching to folk music. She isn't yet definite about the style she'll use but says she will sing the tunes in a sexy way. A Hollywood comic says vocalists on TV could take lower bows if they wore higher necklines. Mickey Rooney, who played a roller skating champ in "The Fireball," returns to MGM for the first time in three years to play an orchestra drummer in "The Strip". Bing Crosby plays a newspaper reporter in his next, Paramount's "Here Comes the Groom," in which Franchot Tone walks off with the girl, Jane Wyman. As a newsmen, Bing has \$40 in his bank account, while Tone, a sharpshooter, has something like \$40,000,000.

For the past ten years Charles Boyer has been researching various French activities. He's just been rewarded in New York with a plaque from Manhattan's famous Mt. Sinai Hospital. He just finished "The Scarlet Pen" for 20th Century-Fox. Celeste Holm, whose last movie in Hollywood was Darryl Zanuck's "All About Eve," has agreed to remain on Broadway in the hit stage play "Affairs of State" another year. She won't return to the movie capital until 1952. Veteran director Henry King, who recently returned to Hollywood from Georgia where he filmed the technicolored "I'd Climb the Highest Mountain" with Susan Hayward and Bill Lundigan, is leaving the movietown again. Within the next fortnight he goes to Arizona with Susan Hayward and Greg Peck to film "David and Bathsheba." King has made most of his recent pictures away from the 20th Century-Fox lot. Latest news note in California is about the wife who got the last word by throwing the dictionary at her husband. George Sanders may portray George Bernard Shaw on the screen for producer Gabriel Pascal.

In "On The Riviera," the Technicolor musical comedy he currently is making for 20th Century-Fox with Gene Tierney

and Corinne Calvet, Danny Kaye says to the French actress in a night-club scene: "I've chased out the audience before but this is the first time the orchestra has even walked out." In the picture Danny plays the double role of an entertainer who is mistaken for a national hero of France.

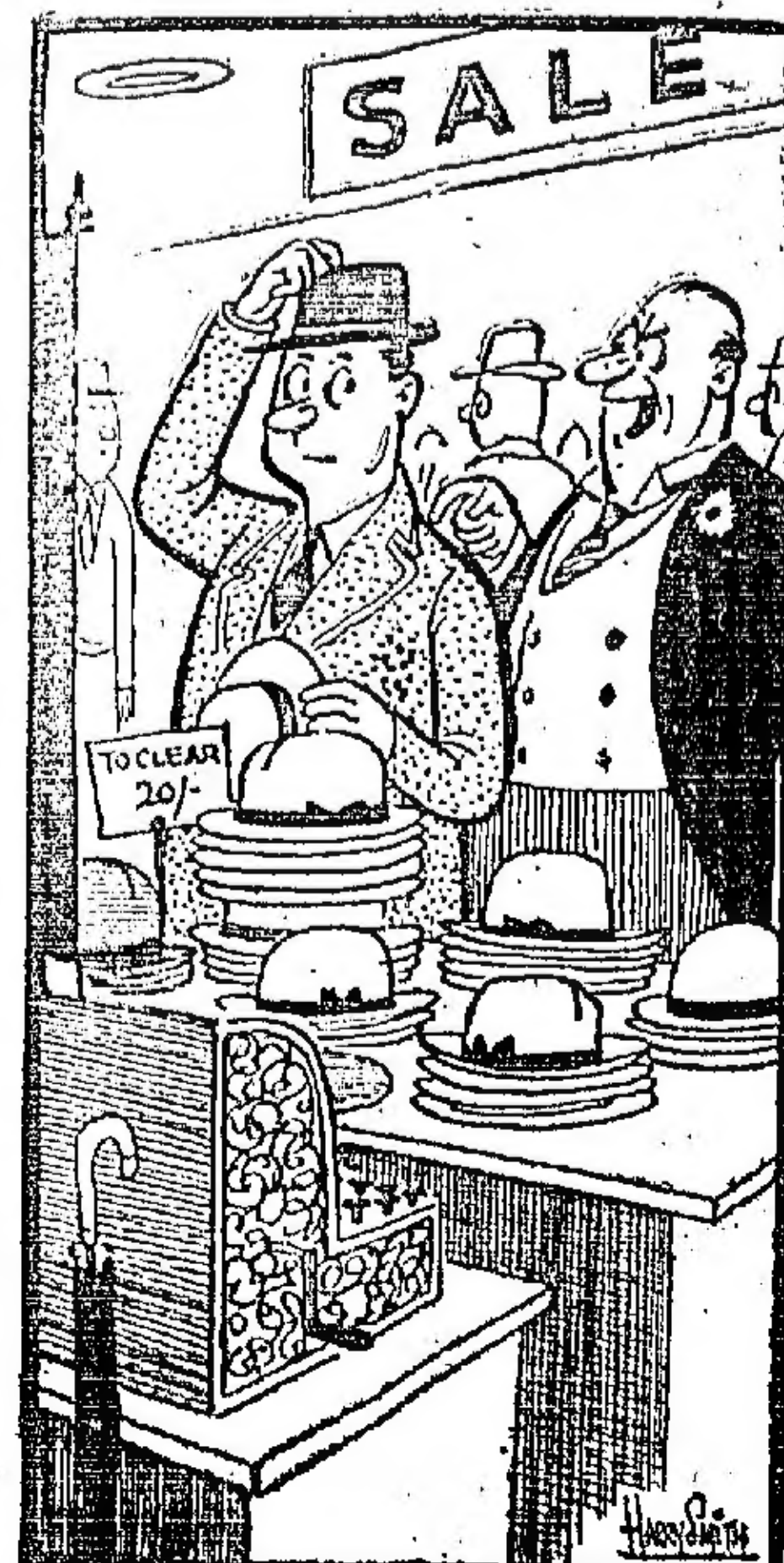
A new version of "Showboat" began at MGM the other day with Kathryn Grayson, Ava Gardner, Joe E. Brown and Howard Keel. Ava, who will play Julie, as Helen Morgan did 14 years ago, may do her own singing. The role originally was slated for Judy Garland who is no longer under contract to the studio.

Alexis Smith just returned to the movie capital from a week's tour of Pennsylvania. She did 49 shows in six days. Upon her arrival in Hollywood she said: Governor Duff is amazing. I've never before seen a man with such sustained vitality.

Otto Preminger, who the other week completed directing "The Scarlet Pen," with Charles Boyer and Linda Darnell, for 20th Century-Fox, will direct "Four Twelves Make 48" on Broadway this season. Preminger came to the studio after scoring on Broadway as actor-producer with "Margin for Error" several seasons ago. Henceforth he'll probably spend six months each in Hollywood and New York.

Pola Negri, the famous star of yesteryear, will head a new school in Hollywood which will feature movie, television and radio courses. She will be in charge of the motion picture department, devoting her talents to discovering, training and otherwise helping new talent for the screen.

Romo Vincent, the movie colony comic, says the most feminine thing besides a woman is a tree. He says: "The tree does a strip tease in the Fall, is bare-limbed in Winter and gets a new outfit each Spring."



"Pardon me, sir, but that happens to be MY hat!"

LEFT-WING LABOURITES REVOLT

Britain's Support Of U.S. Resolution Strongly Criticised

Churchill Insists On Fullest Unity With America

London, Feb. 1.

A number of Left-wing Labour members staged a minor revolt in the House of Commons today against Government policy on Communist China.

After a statement by the Prime Minister, Mr Clement Attlee, they rose in succession to criticise Britain's support of the United States resolution at the United Nations branding China as an aggressor.

They cried, "Answer, answer" when Mr Attlee showed some reluctance to reaffirm that Britain still wanted to encourage the admission of Chinese Communists to the Security Council.

After hesitating, the Prime Minister replied, "Our position has been made perfectly plain. Perhaps it is not very helpful to have further questions on this rather delicate matter."

This evasion set some political observers wondering if any switch in British policy was imminent. But a Foreign Office spokesman told Reuter later that there had been no change. Britain still believed that the Peking Government should represent China at Lake Success.

Mr Attlee had told the House that the amended United States resolution on Korea before the United Nations General Assembly offered the best hope in the existing circumstances of obtaining a negotiated settlement with China.

CHURCHILL SPEECH

Mr Winston Churchill, leader of the Conservatives, said that it was difficult to follow in detail the statement the Prime Minister had made without possessing the document referred to.

"I presume we are right in presuming that the British representatives will vote with the United States on the resolution declaring China to be an aggressor in North Korea and that this agreement will be maintained—though after a great deal of discussion—with the United States on these important issues.

"If that is so, we are very glad indeed. We are particularly relieved to feel that no breach between Britain and the United States, even though concerned with a jungle of words, could occur at such a grave juncture in our joint fortunes."

Replying to Mr Churchill, Mr Attlee said, "We have already voted in the Political Committee of the United Nations. The vote will now come up in plenary session. If Mr Churchill has read the very admirable speeches made by Sir Gladwyn Jebb (British U. N. representative) he will see very clearly the meaning of this resolution."

LABOUR CRITICS

Mr Attlee did not answer when a Left-wing member of the Labour Party Mr Ian Mikardo, declared that the passage of the resolution at this time must make the task of the Good Offices Committee more difficult than it would otherwise be.

"Surely, on these grounds, it was unwise to pass this resolution at this moment and unwise for our Government to have supported it," Mr Mikardo said.

Mr James Hudson (Labour) regretted that the Government had found it necessary to support this resolution.

He asked whether the Government would persist in its efforts to get an immediate cease-fire.

Mr Attlee replied, "If Mr Hudson will read the statement I have made he will see that every endeavour is to be made by the Good Offices Committee to get a cessation of hostilities."

Mr Fannor Brockway (Labour, left-winger) asked if the Prime

Minister was aware that there was considerable uneasiness at the British Government's support for even a modified form of the resolution.

At this there were Conservative cries of "Moscow".

Mr Brockway went on to ask for an assurance that the British representatives would still act with Commonwealth representatives at the United Nations and particularly with the representatives of India.

Mr Attlee replied, "We have throughout all these matters kept in close touch with India and with all our fellows in the Commonwealth and we shall continue to do so."

Mr Sidney Silverman, another Labour left-winger, asked the Prime Minister to bear in mind that most Britons regarded Britain's vote condemning China as an aggressor without approval.

At this there were Conservative cries of "Nonsense".

Mr Silverman continued that in the opinion of a very great number of people the Chinese had done nothing which Britain, in the same circumstances would not have done.

The real obstacle to a cessation of hostilities did not lie with the Chinese but elsewhere.

ATTLEE REPORT

Mr Attlee replied, "If that is correct—and I do not know the source of the information about the very large numbers—I regret that there should be a large number of people unacquainted with the basis of the principles of the United Nations which we are obliged to support."

Mr George Thomas (Labour) asked the Prime Minister if efforts would be made to get Asian countries associated with the Good Offices Committee in seeking a way out.

Mr Attlee answered that he had always thought that Persia was an Asian country. A representative of Persia was President of the Committee, he said.—Reuter.

Urgent Relief Appeal

Pusan, Feb. 1.

An urgent appeal for more funds and relief goods for increasing hordes of Korean war refugees was made today by the United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea.

It said the original \$250,000,000 relief estimate for the next 12 months would prove far too small because of Allied military reverses that again brought Communist armies surging into South Korea.—United Press.

QUITTERS MAY BE OUT FOR GOOD

Singapore, Feb. 1.

Chinese who leave Malaya to avoid the manpower call-up which was announced last month may not be allowed to return to the country, it was officially learned here today.

Thousands of Chinese in the 18 to 24 age group affected by the call have stormed immigration offices during the past few days seeking certificates to re-admit them to Malaya if they visited China.

The Government is expected to warn these "quitters," as one official called them, that if the stampede to China continued steps would be taken to stop them coming back.

An official statement today said that severe penalties had been provided for false representation under the Manpower Regulations and failure to comply with direction notices.

It said that though the 18 to 24 age group was being registered it was not the intention of the Government to call on youths of 17. There were 290,000 in Malaya between ages named and only 20,000 or one in fifteen would be required.

The 290,000 included 135,000 Malays, 120,000 Chinese, 32,000 Indians and 3,000 others, the statement said.

An official said that only a very small number of those conscripted would be put into police jungle squads to hunt terrorists. The remainder would be required for the regular police and the special constabulary for service in Malaya only.

Some conscripts would be used in resettlement work.—Reuter.

Six Killed By Dynamite

Tokyo, Feb. 1.

A dynamite explosion in the home of a Japanese fisherman in Akutaya Village, Fukuoka Prefecture, killed six and injured five others on Wednesday night, it was reported today.

The blast completely demolished the home of a fisherman, Zensuke Yamazaki, who was under police suspicion for using dynamite to catch fish.—Reuter.

Churchman's Appeal

Grand Rapids, Michigan, Feb. 1.

The President of the American Board of Foreign Missions of the Congregational Christian Church said today that he had telegraphed to President Truman appealing for the immediate shipment of large quantities of grain to avert the Indian famine threat.—United Press.



Patricia Morrison, the beautiful American film and stage star, here displays her long reddish brown hair which, when fully extended, hangs for a yard and three quarters down her back. She claims to be the star with the longest hair.—Central Press.

40 Divisions By End Of 1952

Washington, Feb. 1.

General Dwight Eisenhower was reported to have told Senators today that he was aiming at a European defence force of 40 divisions by the end of 1952.

Testifying in a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations and Armed Services Committee, General Eisenhower was said to have avoided any direct statement on proposed commitments to such a force.—Reuter.

Eisenhower Impresses

Washington, Feb. 1.

Senator Tom Connally, Chairman of the United States Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said today that General Dwight Eisenhower's report to Congress "gave me real encouragement about the attitude of the nations of Western Europe."

"If they enthusiastically rearm and rebuild their strength our enterprise will be a complete success," he added.

Senator Kenneth Wherry, the Republican Senator floor leader, said that the report "indicates that plans already have gone ahead and there is little for us to do except carry out the appropriations."

Senator Wherry has led a move in the Senate to forbid President Truman from sending more troops to Europe without the consent of Congress.

Other Democratic Congressmen said that General Eisenhower's report "had impressed them."—Reuter.

New Berlin Incident

Berlin, Feb. 1.

The West Berlin City Parliament has protested against the seizure today by East Zone officials of the Western part of Staaken, a village in the outskirts of the British sector of Berlin.

Officials of the East German Administration early today occupied the borough office and the school of Staaken, declaring the territory part of the "East German Democratic Republic."

West Berlin officials left the office unhindered and without any incidents. The western part of Staaken was under West Berlin control since 1945, although it officially belonged to the Soviet Zone, according to a four-power agreement exchanging this part of the village against the nearby Gatow Airport used by the Royal Air Force.—Reuter.

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